A CANADIAN IN COLORADO.

A FARMER'S EXPERIENCE AT THE BASE OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

A New York City Farmer Tackles the Old New York City Farmer Tacales the Old Gouteman—The Result—What Crops Can be Raised in Colorado, and What Can't be Raised—The Wonderful Instinct of the Pointo Bug—The Old Farmer Saved.

Correspondence of The Sun.

MANITOU, Col., June 17.-I had a talk today with Mr. Moses Quellette, a Canadian, who has caltivated a farm in Colorado for the last nine years. He owns 160 acres of land, about six miles west of Denver. Mr. Ouellette is a sound-hended, practical man. Believing that

Paricy, and the grasshoppers reaped that for the you see the majority of the farmers here wear flannel shirts. The air is very dry, and when they use threshing machines in the open field, exposed to the winds, as we always do, the grain breaks and the beard of the bariey fills the flannel shirts and throats of the laborers, making it excessively disagreeable. They don't like it, and won't stand it.

COLORADO WHEAT. City Farmer-What kind and quality of wheat

City Farmer—What kind and quality of wheat do you relse?

Mr. Oucliette—We raise the Sonors wheat, but more of the Chilt. There is the Chib mixed with it. In fact the whole thing is rather mixed, as the seed wheat comes from everywhere. Some came from New Mexico, some from the States, some from New Mexico, some from the States, some from New Mexico, some from the States, some from Sait Lake, and it is hard to say what kind of wheat we really doralse. But it is of the best quality, far superior to either Eastern or Sait Lake wheat. California wheat may be as good. It has a great reputation, but as I have never seen any of it I can't give an opinion.

City Farmer—I have heard it said that the kernels of your Colorado wheat are plumper and better filled out than other wheat. How is it?

Mr. Ouclotte—Well, I don't think that it is much plumper. I have seen Sait Lake whent and wheat from the States with a larger and piumper kernel—equal to ours, anyway. I have never seen large quantities of it, and I only speak from what I have seen. Our wheat is finity and brighter in color. It is so hard that the millers are combelled to dampen it before they can grind it. If this was not done the bran would cut as fine as the flour, and the meal would be speckled and not clear. The first year's wheat puzzled the millers, but a Californian turned up who discovered what was the matter, and began to sprinkle the grain. Now all of our mills run their wheat into a conveyer where the water drops upon it until it is fit to go under the burrs. The miller must use his own judgment. If the wheat is too wet, it clogs the burrs, and he has to do his work over again.

SOAKING WHEAT IN BLUE VITRIOL.

City Farmer—When do you plant your wheat?

Mr. Ouellette diugubing and accenting the

SOANING WHEAT IN BLUE VITRIOL.

City Farmer - When do you plant your wheat?

Mr. Quellette (hughing and accenting the words "plant" and "sow") - We plant corn and potatoes, but we usually sow our wheat in Colorado. We never raise winter wheat. It don't do weil. The winds bother us. I sow wheat from the first of March to the latter part of May. You see, early wheat will stool better. City Farmer - What do you mean by stool?

Mr. Quellette - What we call stooling is the branching out of the wheat. You see, the most of the snows we get fail in March and April. Por example, a spear of wheat comes up, and the snow beats it down. Then two or three spears take its place, and the snow beats them down. The more snow up to a certain point, the greater the increase in the wheat. This is whnt we call stooling. But as to the sowing, I have always found that late sown wheat has longer heads than that put in the ground earlier in the season, but it don't stand so thick on the ground. It repens almost as early as the other. I have sown wheat in March and in April, and harvested all of it within a week. We have to soak our seed wheat either in brine or sulphate of copper before we sow it. We generally soak it for six hours and then lime it - that is, sprinkle it with slacked lime.

City Farmer - What do you do this for?

Mr. Quelette - To prevent sout.

ked lime, nor—what do you do this for? ette-To prevent smut. If we didn't I should continue to sow the same three or four years in succession, the

he acto? tte-Weil, I can't exactly say, I myself raised over twenty-five e acre. I have been told that some raised thirty and even forty bushat I think that twenty-five would be a average. Probably it would run nearer

Mr. Ouellette-There was some sent to St.

oats?
Mr. Oueliette—Wheat and oats we generally irrigate twice in a season. Sometimes once is the first of the season and the same see, the late shows start the grain, and it is seidom necessary to turn the water on more

seldom necessary to turn the water on mo A MILLIONAIRE'S OPINION OF COLORADO BARLEY. City Farmer-How about barley? When do

City Farmer—How about barley? When do you plant that?

Mr. Ouellette (accenting the words "plant" and "sow "in apparent astonishment)—We plant corn and potatoes, but we usually sow barley in this country. As I said before, we raise but little barley, but what we do raise is of a superior quality. Mr. Hermann Damhorst, the great millionaire brewer of St Louis, tells me that he has never seen better barley than we produce in Colorado. He says it will equal, if not surpass, the barley raised in Upper Canada. Barley will bring about the same price as wheat, and will average about the same as wheat to the acre. We can sow it at the same time as we do wheat.

COLORADO NOT A CORN COUNTRY.

rally plant corn in Colorado. [After a pause]—North of the Divide, say fifteen miles from size foot hills of the Rocky Mountains, we can't raise corn. Corn needs warm nights and dews, and those we don't have. Our nights are cool and our dews wouldn't dampen a spider's web. Further east they crow corn. It is a passable crop, very finity and hard. South of the Divide, with good luck, the farmers raise a fair crep, say fifty bushels to the acre. But this is not a corn country. In full three-quarters of the Territory the crop den't pay. In the mountain valleys it is impossible to secure acrop. It is altogether too cold. You see our farms are nearly 6,000 feet above the sea level, and that is pretty high up for corn. Corn will irrigate on a clay soil, and turn out middling, but it won't irrigate on a sandy soil, because the ground rets atoo wet. Corn, you see, has a kind of a tender root, and too much water will damage it.

THE GRASSHOPPER AND THE CUT WORM.
City Farmer—Are you bothered with crows

six miles west of Denver. Mr. Ouellette is a cound-headed, practical sman. Believing that his information would prove interesting to farmers in the States, I interviewed him in the old brass-mounted style. As I had had several years' experience in farming in New York city. I felt that I was thoroughly posted, and therefore tackled the old gentleman with considerable confidence. He panned out as follows:

City Farmer—What crops turn out the best in Colorado?

Mr. Ouellette—Wheat and oats. Of course we can raise vegetables, but they thrive better on low bottom lands along the streams, wherever there is a new formation caused by the shifting of the water. We can raise good barley, but the trouble is in harvesting and threshing it. A few farmers raise it, but the mass of them prefer other grains which pay just as well.

City Farmer—Is it any more trouble to thresh barley in Colorado than in the States?

Mr. Ouellette—In ever raised but one crop of barley, and the grasshoppers reaped that for me. You see the majority of the farmers here wear there were the majority of the farmers here wear there were the majority of the farmers here wear the conditions and majority of the farmers here wear the conditions and majority of the farmers here wear the majority of the farmers h

Gliv Farmer—What price do you get for corn? Mr. Ouellette—The prices are regulated by the lastern markets. As I have told you, there is not little corn grown in the Territory. Corn is grought to Denver from the States. It is softer not brings a better price than Colorado corn, his is the ouly grain raised in the East that ells for more than grain raised here. Generally its the other way.

City Farmer- How about potatoes? When do City Farmer—How about potators? When do on sow them?

Mr. Onellette (accenting the words "sow," and plant "in a confidential tone of voice)—We sow orn and wheat, but we generally plant potatoes in Colorado. Potatoes run from one to three annired bushels to the acre. The best potatoround is along the streams, where the soil is lack and moist, though they turn out splendid rops in the mountains when the frost doesn't interfere. Potatoes grow nearly 10,000 feet above he sea "evel. They will stand water, and thrive tell under irrigation. We generally plant them in rows running from east to west.

City Farmer—Why don't you run the rows out thank south?

rad south? hudlette (laughing)—Because the fall of budges toward the east, and water runs hill instead of up, though you Eastern a seem to think that we make it run have to the control of the control o blows seem to think that we make it rule will. We plant our potatoes in April or May We we principally the Early Rose, the Go drich, and the Morton Whites. There are a few Peach Blows, Bloomershanks, Prince Alberts, and Neshannocks. They turn out all about the same. There is very little difference in the yield. We have to change the seed every two or three years. If we plant the same kind of potatoes four years in succession, the crop falls off, and the potatoes decrease in size.

INTELLECTUALITY OF THE COLORADO POTATO

haif of them are so blue after they are boiled that they appear to be morthlying. How do you account for this?

Mr. Ouellette—About the blue part, that is owing to the kind of notato. We call them the blue Ne-hannocks. But potatoes here have not been so goof for the past two or three years as they were formerly. You see, we have been terribly pestered by the potato bug. Take a blg marrowfat pea and split it in two, and you will have an idea of the size and shape of this bug. The young ones are the most disjusting bugs that I have ever seen. They are soft, and a man cannot touch one of them without a shudder. Some seasons you will find a haif dozen bugs standing on their hind legs in a circle waiting for a notato vine to come up. The old bugs don't appear to do much damage, but they lay from fifteen to twenty eggs each on the unner side of a leaf, and these eggs hatch in a very short time. The young ones then pitch in and strip the vines. The only way we can get the best of them is to sprinkle the vines with Paris green. The moment they touch the poison they drop dead. The use of the Paris green puts the growth of the potato back by stunting the vine, and this may possibly account for the poor quality of which you complain. I think, however, that we can raise better notatoes here than you do East. I saw a potato raised here in 1862 that weighed eleven pounds and a quarter. It was a Nesian-nock. That year was the greatest year for potatoes that we have ever had. They were so plentiful that the farmers offered to give them away to any one who would carry them off.

City Farmer—What is the weight of your potatoes?

Mr. Onellette—They will average sixty pounds

artoes? sir. Onellette—They will average sixty pounds to the bushel, the same as they do everywhere They are worth from a cent and a half to two cents per pound.

Colorado vegetables.
City Farmer-Tell me something about veg-City Farmer—What do you get for your wheat to Mr. Onellette—Usin ow lower than I have ever seen in before. It is sold by the bound and not by the bland. It is down to two and a half cents per pound. It hold last fall a little higher. In isolating its work of the proposition of t

we very little seed in the country.

City Farmer—list of your wheat shipped East?

Outdiette—There was some sent to Six Stonis sometime size but the milies with a mine of the states of the state of th

City Farmer—What do you do in the way of fruits?

Mr. Ouellette—Strawberries turn out splendidly. Gooseberries and currants the same. Blackberries and raspberries need protection in the winter. They must be laid down and covered with dirt or straw to preserve them. Peaches, pears, apples, and quinces do not thrive. They must have something to protect them from the dry west winds.

City Farmer—How about labor?

dry west winds.
City Farmer—How about labor?
Mr. Ouelette—There has been a great scarcity
of laborers in the country, but this year we have
a surplus. We can get farm hands for the season at from twenty-five to thirty dollars per
month. During harvest time they get forty dollars. If they are hired by the day they get from
\$2.50 to \$3.

quality. Mr. Hermann Damhorst, the great millionaire brewer of St Louis, tells me that he has never seen better barley than we produce in Colorado. He says it will equal, if not surpass, the barley raised in Upper Canada. Barley will bring about the same price as wheat and will average about the same as wheat to the acre. We can cow it at the same time as we do wheat.

COLORADO NOT A CORN COUNTRY.

City Farmer—Do you sow any corn?

Mr. Ouellette began to suffer. The weather was warm. He grew faint, and it was evident that the interviewing was too much for him. He began to gasp for breath, as if he were being talked to death. As he was quite an old man, and a friendless bachelor, your correspondent took pity on him, and thus saved bim from an untimely end.

For wire screens for doors and windows, go to g. S. and J. Torrey's, see Fulton street near Broadway.

—Ais.

MR. BEECHER ON HEAVEN.

THE GREAT PREACHER'S TEARS AT THE SIGHT OF IRELAND.

The Next Life a Remuneration for those who have Failed in This-One of New York's Rich Men Passing Through the Straight Gate-The Hope of the Shiftless. Yesterday was Mr. Beecher's last Sunday n Plymouth Church previous to the summe vacation. The building was comfortably filled Eight new members were received. Mr. Beccher announced that during the remainder of July the Rev. Dr. Eddy, of the M. E. Church, would occupy the pulpit of Plymouth Church. Mr Beccher's prayer was beautiful in its simplicity One expression in it, however, was peculiar Mr. Beacher, referring to the adoration of Jesus, said that God was not jealous of the wor-

et ip of his Son.

The preliminary service was unusually short.

Mr. Beecher gave out his text as follows:

For here hive we no continuing city, but we seek one to come.—Heb. xill., 14.

We were not to suppose, Mr. Beecher said. that ours was the era of great cities. There were more remarkable cities in antiquity than now. Here the erection of great cities was the work of private enterprise, formerly the soverwas unity of design, accompanied by unlimited wealth, they would do more at city building than now. Ezypt, Babylon, and Assyria were rich in vast cities as their ruins showed. Galilee was at one time so populous that even now ruin touched ruin. In the wilderness were found vast cities just as they were

BUILT TROUSANDS OF YEARS AGO.

vast cities just as they were

BULLT TROUSANDS OF YEARS AGO,
with their doors of stone yieldind as readfy to
the touch as when first put up, the whole structure perfect, although the very knowledge of
who built them had been lost.

To the Jews the word "city" had a peculiar
stanificance. The history of their wanderings in
the desert; the eagerness with which their
fathers took possession of the cities whence the
Canaanites were driven; the historic greatness
of Jerusalem, the city of the Great King; all indired them to attach great significance to a
city. There were rest, geoutly, triumph, perpetuity. The language of the text was couraceous and hopeful. Though here we had no permancy, no security, yet we sought a city to come
in which all these things should be secured to us.
There was no formal statement in the Bible.
Mr. fleecher said, of the duties, designs, and
uses of this life. We were simply told that it
was preparatory to the next life whither we were
going. What need was there, a man might ask,
to get a start so far from it then? Life was a
start on which the soul was to be developed.
This world was a good grinding world: it stirred
men up and sharper ed them. It taught men to
deny self-indulgence, and to develope the inside
elements. The world was a training school, and
men to be of an good must go through it. It
was ight that men should wish to live. The instinct of life was strong. Man's spontareous
self-defence was a psychological proof of the
early stages through which we had passed

early stages through which we had passed

THE CRINESE

accepted death as we should a bath. The instinct of life was so feeble that it scarcely act of at all. As a general rule it overacted. Men would for the most part sacrifice everything noble in manhood rainer than die. It was a natural desire to live for love—for the family relations and for friendship. It was likewise natural to wish to live for the pursuits of life. Fisning, hunting, we knew to be fascinating, and so was it with the pursuit of power and tiches. So when men were engaged in the vigorous pursuit of life they wanted to live, not because they were afraid to die, but because they wished to carry on their designs. When men were surrounded with everything pleasant; when they were enjoying the fruits of their labors and the bounties of heaven; when they were every to the blind and feet to the lame, and help to the suffering—they wanted to live, and they had a right to be glad that life was spared. There was suffering—they wanted to live, and right to be giad that life was spared, no use, therefore, for a law against

A MAN'S TAKING HIS OWN LIFE.

That was provided for by instinct. Neither was the life to come so disclosed as to put this life to shame. A too clear revelation would have tended continually to defeat the education for which this life was instituted. If heaven was so ample, sure, and visible that worldly duties seemed like shadows, men would not have the courage to struggle and to make their present cares and sorrows tributary to their future happiness. They would be like passengers on a long voyage who didn't work, but sat still expecting the end of the voyage. They would be ready to say "It's best to die, that existence may be ennobled." It was for this reason that the notable wisdom of Scripture so dimly disclosed the next life as to prompt men by the very mys-A MAN'S TAKING HIS OWN LIPE. notable wisdom of scripture is a drin't disclose it the next life as to prompt men by the very mys-tery and uncertainty that hung around it to educate themselves for it. Scripture gave gliapses of it which inspired men with courage to fight that they might possess it.

HEAVEN A HUMENERATION.

The other life, Mr. Beecher said, was remoneration for this. The rewelation of it in the Bible gave enough hope to inspire courage. If valiant here a man was to stand as a pillar there. If it had not been for the hope of heaven ten thousand martyrdoms, ten thousand acts of heroism, would never have been recorded.

The wisdom of the Bible's mode of teaching respective the never life.

others who were better for their going. How have time we spent in sleeping! One-third of our life WE WERE SHOVED INTO THE SHOP

we were shoved into the shop
for repairs. One-third was used up in black
nothingness. Take out the time for eating and
we found that half of our existence was wasted.
After all, it was what we had within us that
made us men. Many a boor endeavored well,
built up the element of a good manhood so far
as he could. Ten thousand things lay in the
earth in March ready to burst out. And so, all
the world round, the little germs of manhood
lay waiting—waiting for the next life to bring
them out into full blow and beauty. Thus in the
other life many would find their losses here no
losses. All the time they were carrying up, onknown to themselves, perhaps, the elements of
the kingdom of God. Heaven to such would be
the spring and the ripening summer. But to
those who were living a higher life here, it would
be the complement, the harvest.

The test things sometimes come out of mistakes. Mistakes hatched wisdom, Men were
sometimes led to say, "So and so is a mysterious
providence." Yes; mysterious here, but not
there; for "what thou knowest not now thou
shalt know hereafter."

The revelation of the life to come was a proph-

there; for "what thou knowest not now thou shalt know hereafter."

The revelation of the life to come was a prophecy. There was no joy worth stopping at in this world. We went forward after something better: "We seek one to come." If the roll was called, how many sofferers would gather on the great plain? Society, who was always trying to

called, how many sufferers would gather on the great plain? Society, who was always trying to TUCK AWAY ITS SORROWS, would see crowding thither a strange body. If all the sufferers were gathered how few would be left. Christ had taught that men were to be made perfect by suffering. Those who suffered without a heaven were to be pitted. Suffering that demanded no medicine from the heavenly hand was killing. Heaven was a place for all those who had failed in this life, for the great army of shiftless folks whom nobody thought of except their own families. They were born so born to be carried about by every whirl and eddy. How many went prosperously through life until thirty-live or forty, and then broke down, never to get on their feet again in this life. All their anxiety henceforth was to live, to "get along," as they styled it. Oh, how miscrable the lives of these millions if this life were all! Thank God it was not. Though they had failed in outward things they had hope left in the next life. They had no flock, no sword, no name in the market. But could we say that theirs was a lost life? No. They could still say, "We have no continuing city here, but we seek one to come." Better live such a life than be a merchant prince successful only on the outside. THE MEN WHOM MANMON CROWNED.

Go into the mart and see

THE MEN WHOM MAMMON CROWNED.

Would you be those men for all their money?
Look at those men in New York whose tread shakes the street. Look at the soul of one of them one minute after it had passed the narrow gate. Watch for it as it went through. How small, how poor! A long life ended, and no virtue to speak of—no generosity, no honor, no spirituality, no love to God or man; only a swollen love of one's self.

Mr. Beecher closed with words of consolation to all who had suffering and loss to bear here. Here there was no continuing city. All would pass. Earth's joys and sorrows would alike go. But instead of mourning the loss of friends, of property, of health, of youth, the approach of disease, of old age, of helplessness; let them look upon all as signs of the coming promise.

After twenty-one days on the sea on board the Old World. Capt. Knight, a glorious old fellow, Mr. Beecher awoke one morning and saw a faint line on the horizon, and smelt a strange odor. He asked what these things meant, and was answered, "land." He stood on the deck and wept with joy. The sweetest odor he ever inhaled was the ground smell from old Ireland. Blessed were they who knew how to discern the approach to the heavenly land.

Tourists, travellers, and those spending the season away from home are especially likele to alsturbance of the stonach and bowels: to seeh, therefore, Dr. Javye's Carminastive Balsam will prove theef on occa-

season away from home are especially Hable to disturb-ance of the stomach and bowels; to such, therefore, Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam will prove tasefon occa-sion exceptionally useful, saving much suffering and acarety, and increasing one a capacity to enjoy the sum-mer vacation.—Ada

THE MAN ON THE STEPS.

Singular Case at the Centre Street Hos-

pital—A Citizen of Williamsburgh Suffer-leg from a Terrible Disease. On Saturday morning about 8 o'clock a well-dressed man walked into the lobby of the First District Court, at Chambers and Centre streets, and quietly seated himself on the stairs leading to Part DL of the Marine Court. At that early hour there was no one in the building but the woman who cleans the court rooms. She, supposing that the man was one of the mans not speak to him. At 10 o'clock the court opened for business, the corridors were crowded with a bustling, busy throng of attorneys and anxious litizants, but the man on the steps kept his position and still maintained a painful silence. He sat on the third step in an erect position, his hands were crossed and laid on his knees, and his eyes, which were open and never blinked, were staring at vacancy. About noon Justice Quinn concluded his labors, and the court adjourned. The doors leading to the court room were closed, and all save the court

officer left the building.

The man on the steps, however, showed not the slightest disposition to change his position. One, two, three bours passed and still he say there in the same attitude. Not a muscle of his body moved and never a word did he speak. The attachés of the court noticed him, but were under the impression that he was waiting for some one.

At 4 o'clock, the usual hour for locking up the building, the mysterious stranger was still at his post. Then some one reported the cir-cumstance to Mr. Frederick Ford, Justice

Quinn's cierk.

"Oh." said Mr. Ford, "the fellow is drunk. Put him out and lock the doors."

Some one suggested that the man might be sick. He was spoken to, but made no reply. He was shaken and fell from his creet position to a semi-recumbent one. His eyes were still open and set, and he was seemingly unconscious. Some one then raised his right arm above his head, and there it remained. Then his left arm was raised and it remained elevated. Then the bystanders raised his left leg to an angle of forty-five degrees. The leg remained in that position. A pin was thrust into his flesh, but he never winced nor did a muscle quiver. Officer Mooney, who was passing, was then called in, and a messenger dispatched to the Centre street Hospital. Dr. Joyce soon arrived. He felt the man's pulse and found it regular. His eyes were still open, but the pupils were not dilated. The doctor made a minute examination and pronounced the man cataleptic. He was borne to the hospital on a stretcher.

Calaleny is described by medical men as a Quinn's clerk. "Oh." said Mr. Ford, "the fellow is drunk

aleptic. It was borne to the hospital on a stretcher.

Catalepsy is described by medical men as a disease of the brain, analogous to bysteria. There is a sudden suspension of the action of the senses and of volition, the body and limbs preserving the position given them while the action of the heart and lungs continues. Instances are recited where the person thus attacked had remained in a cataleptic state for several years, and only pittook of food when aroused from their letharry by the application of

HOT INONS TO THE BODY.

The disease is more common in females than in males, but is of rare occurrence in either sex. The man at the Centre Street Hospital remained cataleptic until 10 oclock Staurday night. At that hour he revived sufficient to tell that his name was Henry Tedte, a cooper, reading in williamsburgh. He said that he was a German, 31 years of are, had been four years in the country, but he was unable to tell the street in which he lived. He remained semi-repsectors until midnight, and then relapsed into the cataleptic state.

which he lived. He remained semi-reciselous until midnight, and then relapsed into the cataleptic state.

A Sun's reporter visited the hospital yesterday for information touching the case. Dr. Joyce of the Ambulance Corps furnished the reporter with the above facts. The patient was seemingly conscious, but was unable to speak, although he made a strenuous effort to reply to the interrogatories of the reporter.

In the ordinon of Dr. Joyce the man has a small brain, and the doctor thinks that should he recover from catalepsy dementia will follow.

HOW SOME TRADERS UNDERSELL. Another Interior View of the Smuggling Business-The Affidavit in the Case of the Importers. Duden Freres & Co.

The following tells its own story :

The following tens its own story:

Louise States of America, Southern District of New York.—The United States against Duden Frome & Co., City and County of New York.—The deposent being fully sworn, says:

First—That he was a salesman and general manager of the business of Duden Frires & Co., in the city of New York, from the fall of the year 18%, to the ment of New York, from the fall of the year 18%, to the ment of and firm.

Second—That said frin of Duden Frires & Co. have their principal houses or establishment in Brussels.

The Cigar Makers Organizing to Scenre

Higher RateZof Wages.
Nearly five hundred delegates representing six thousand eigar makers of New York and neighbor hood met yesterday afternoon in mass convention in the Germania Assembly Rooms, Bowery. Mr. Strause-called the assembly to order and stated the objects of the meeting, and A. Smith was chosen President of the English section, Robert Schroeder President of the German section, and P. Bunata President of the B. hemian section. Speeches were made in English, German, and Behemian, the purport of which were that the tigar makers working ten and twelve hours a day on the carn sufficient to enable them to live in comfort ble homes, to purchase healthful food, to dress nearly or to give their children a decent education. Mr. Gin berg delivered a long speech, in which he awelt upon the wrongs of the workingmen. Surring resolution were adopted. Mr. Bauter made a German speech and Mr. Antonia Bohemian, and the convention so journed without day. The eight makers of the Stat will meet in convention in Albany on the first Mondain October next. English section, Robert Schroeder President of t

On Saturday afternoon Elias Collier of East Newark attempted to get on an ontgoing train at the Greene street crossing, Jersey City. He slipped and was run over by three cars. Both his legs were horribly

Charles Cottingham, while alighting from a New York train at the Market street depot, Newark, on Saturday, fell beneath the wheels and was killed. His wife was in the house of a friend on Kairroad avenue wene the train passed. She exchanged greetings with him and ran to the depot to meet him, only to med him a mangled corpse.

"Alfred Johuson of Wortendyke came to Jersey City on Saturday to see his sister. As the train was crossing Washington street, Jersey City, he saw his sister in an outgoing train, and running out of the car he jumped from the train and fell. The cars passed over his left leg and right foot. He was taken to the City Hospital, where the injured limbs were amputated. He is not expected to live.

On Saturday morning, near Sterling Junction, an Eric eastward bound train broke in two, and the engineer, stopping to see what was the matter, the rear part came up with a "bang" and put out as the lights. It was then seen that a coal bunk had been thrown across the other track. At this moment No. 31 came along, and the engineer and fireman jumped from the locomotive and saved their lives, as instantly thereafter the locomotive was a wreek and tumbled down the embankment, landing bottom upwards in the Ramapo river.

Weekly and monthly pavments for furniture and carpets at it. M. Comperthault & Co. 2, 155 Challen Street Co.

THE STRUGGLING CUBANS.

THE SPANIARDS SICE OF THE EVER FAITHFUL ISLE.

Discord Between Republicans and Monarch ists-Spanish Victories and Lossos-The Sau Quintin Regiment-A Joher in the Palace-Corruption of Spanish Officials. rrespondence of The Eun.

HAVANA, June 29, 1873 .- Since my last the discord between Republicans and Monarchists here that is, almost unexceptionally be tween the masses and their masters—has been and is still being carefully fomented, and threatens to break into a flame at any moment.

Capt. Gen. Picitain is naturally disheartened

the many late Important successes of the patriots in the field, especially at the very great losses of staff officers, and he is supremely disgusted with the cowardly refusal of the volunteers to follow him to the field. The Spanish losses of rank and file may be and

have been most carefully concealed for five years, and of this the best proof is that while the Spaniards have consistently, on every single occasion when detailing any encounter with the Cubans claimed a victory, their army in active service has dwindled from 70.000 men in 1869 to less than 10,000 to-day. But the deaths of staff and even line officers have to be recorded, the official despatches cannot lie them out, and the casualties of this sort have of late been

Again, it is pretty generally known here that the late actions in the districts of Manzanillo and Bayamo were the results of a concerted movement of the Spaniards. They abandoned several military posts in Las Villas, Camaguey, and Santiago to deal one supreme, crushing blow at the rebellion. They had collected no less than 4.100 men of all arms, expecting to utterly destroy every organized body of patriots in the Eastern Department. The Cubans were well aware of their plans and catching each of the four divisions of the Spanish forces by itself, defeated them all. What the number of the Cubans engaged were I have not yet been able to ascertain; but the Spanish accounts of the entry of the celebrated San Quintin Regiment into Santiago after its defeat, talks loudly of its "noble and gallant defense against the attack of immensely superior numbers." The San Quintin was absolutely cut to pieces. No numbers of their losses have been published, but it is rumored here that the regiment is to be distanded. The Colonel and seven other officers were killed.

is rumored here that the regiment is to be disbanded. The Colonel and seven other officers were killed.

After all sorts of inducements and all sorts of threats held out to the cowardly volunteers of this city by Gen. Pieltain, they have flatly refused to go to the field. Nothing, it seems, could make them fore a Cuban machetero. This is what might naturally be expected of these assassins of women and children. They are curs to the backbone. Of course poor Pieltain is at his wits' end. The peremptory demand for immediate and strong reinforcements come in daily from every section of the island, the volunteers refuse to go, the planters refuse to lend their slaves, and Spain cannot send any troops. And yet with all this impending triumph of the patriots imminent, threse foolish papers and official despatches talk about the "almost entirely suppressed" rebelion.

A good joke occurred in the palace the day before yesterday, and one which bears upon the foregoing paragraph. A poor devil whose aged mother had been exiled over a year ago to the Isle of Pines for imputed treason, applied to the Captain-General for permission to bring her back to this city, urging her great age (she is over seventy) as a reason for his petition. Pieltain, who receives about eight hundred similar petitions every day of the week, asked the applicant if he had no better ground for applying for the tavor, adding that the Cubans in the field were waging a war to the death, and that they had of late killed an enormous number of officers of high rank. The applicant replied: "But I thought, sir, that he revolution was over, for I read it in the papers every day." Pieltain is not usually profane, but he told that hetitioner

I read it in the papers every day." Pleitain is not usually profane, but he told that petitioner in Spanish, and very round Spanish at that, that he had better leave, for that jokes of that nature were not beneficial just now.

were not beneficial just now.

FRAUDS AND SWINDLES

of all sorts are the order of the day here; in fact
they are so general, not to say universal, that
none except of the grandest kind excite comment. One Vergaray Vergara, Lieutenant
Colonel of volunteers of Cienfugos, and formerly
right hand man of Julian Zulucta, the notorious slavebidder, is summoned in the Centinuta
of Cienfuegos to surrender his person at the
public jail, and exculoate himself from a charge
of cattle stealing which has been made against
him. It appears that he was in partnership in
the business with Don Manuel Portillo, the
Commanding General of the District of Las
Villas.

Last week a permit to take cattle of his dis Last week a permit to take cattle of his district was presented to the Governor of Cienfugos. He told the person who presented it that he would consult with the Commanding General Portillo. He did so, and Pertillo replied that the permit was signed only by the Secretary of the Superior Government in this city, not by the would not comply with the order. As soon as Piettsin heard of it he swore à la Española ; instantly sent off Col. Manuel Solis to relieve Forsantly sent off Col. Manuel Solis to relieve Forsantly.

PROFIT AND LOSS. PROFIT AND LOSS.

Another nice little scandal is current anough the notorious bon kamon Herrera, Colonel of Volunteers, Grand Cross, &c., and also one of the directors of the Spanish Bank. The story goes that he took a large sum of bank bills to his office to sign. After the lapse of a few days he was asked for them. He replied that the lot had been stolen from his office, so the amount was carried on the bank books to profit and loss. I hear on goed authority that aithough no one knows exactly the full amount of bills and shinplasters now in circulation of this rot en bank, it is known that they exceed \$100,000,000! Of the assets there is but little to say. The bank publishes a sum of over \$15,000,000 in gold coin in their vanits, but no one believes they have a penny. In fact, the statement is ridientous, because the bills are convertible into gold on presentation, and gold is worth 40 to 45 per cent premium.

Comfort for Cubans.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 5.—The celebration here on the Fourth was the most extensive that ever took place. Thousands from the surrounding towns were present. There was a civic and military procession two miles long. Mayor Wallace presided over the exercises and forritt Smith delivered the principal address. He touched on the Cuban question, arraigning the Administration for coidness towards the cause of Cuban independence, while allowing gunboate to be fitted out in New York for Spanish use. Cuba, by maintaining a successful resistance for nearly five years, had earned the recognition of beligerent rights. He hoped that since the Government hesitated the people would take up Cuba's cause and force the Government to act. The argument that the Cuban patriots have no ports was nothing, for our own forefathers in the Revolutionary War were without ports, yet succeeded, and in the late war the rebel States had no ports, yet were recognized as belilgerents. At the conclusion of the address Alderman Galdner offered the following, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we deeply sympatize with the oppressed and outraged Cubans, and that we call on our Government to deay no longer to acknowledge their beligerent find indeed their independence also. Comfort for Cubans.

PIRACY IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

Why Every Vessel which Enters our Waters Should be a Seventy-lour Gun Ship.

The schooner Julia A. Rich, Capt. Benjamin Coulson, is employed in bringing lumber from Bangor, Me., to this port, and carrying coal on the return trip. On Thursday last she was lying at anchor off the Battery, having discharged her cargo, awaiting the national holiday in fancied security. No means of defence against pirates were provided beyond the muscular strength of the sailors. On Thursday night four men boarded her from a row boat. The captain was groused by the presentation of a revolver at his head. He saw four men in his cabin, two of whom were hidding their faces with handker-chiefs.

whom were manig their faces with handkerchiefs.

"What do you want?" shouted the captain.

"Your money," said the leader of the gang,
with a flourish of the pistol. "I am a United
States officer, and I understand you have counterfeit money aboard."

The captain defined this; but the robber
seemed rather relieved than otherwise on learning that the money was good, and theatered to ing that the money was good, and threatened to blow his brains out instantly if he did not pro The captain gave them all he had, \$5.50. This merely drew forth renewed threats from the pirates. They received the captain's protestations with oaths, and proceeded to search the vessel. They found two cents in the possession of the steward, but they scorned to steal so smail a sum. They took a razor, the captain's silver watch, and a quantity of smoking tobacco, and then entered their boat, the chief holding his pistol to the captain's head until the others had embarked. The boat was found yesterday wrifting near Brooklyn.

A Wife's Love and Forgiveness.

A young married German named John Schren was arraigned before Justice Eames, in Williamsburgh or. Saturday, on a charge of brutally beating his wife, Mary schree. He was convicted and sentenced to the penifent ary. When he heard his rentence he went aloud, and his wife, who was a witness against him, suddenly reiented, threw her arms around lide meck, kissed his checks, and exchanged "I forgive him." The Justice was affected, revoked the sentence, and allowed the couple to go home. KILLING A POLICEMAN.

The Revenge of a West Side Gang-A Sham Fight to Draw the Officer into their Clutches Three Desperadoes Cuptured. Yesterday morning at 3.0'clock, as Officer David O'Connor was pair dling Tenth avenue,

David O'Connor was patr ding Tenth avenue, he was stracted by a noise at the Thirtieth street corner, where some men seemed to be fighting. He soon/recognized them as the Tenth avenue gang and looked about for aid. The men evidently had arranged that the neighboring officers should be at the remote ends of their beats before they began to fight. As O'Connor approached them he learned that the fight was a sham and ordered them to disperse. They swore at him and said that they would go when they pleased. O'Connor started off a fow steps and waited for them to go. He returned, struck one of them lightly over the back with his club and ordered him to move on. Four of them then rushed at him. A heavy blow felled him the rushed at him. A heavy blow felled him the rushed at him. A heavy blow felled him to move on the minimum of the control of the past wack allows if pains off red, of which 2: were to ensure a welling. one of them lightly over the back with his club and ordered him to move on. Four of them then rusned at him. A heavy blow felled him to the ground, when he was kicked and further bearen and left for dead. The men fled down Twenty-nuth street, and the four of them who bad beaten him jumped into a boat and pushed out in midstream. They waited until daybreak, and in returning to the wharf the hoat upset and the men swam to shore, and when they appeared again in the streets the officers were ready to receive them. James Reilly was arrested by Roundsman Reilly, Peter Conway by Officer McConnell, and William Shelly by Officer Coffey.

Officer Acconneil, and William Shelly by Officer Coffey.

James Rellly is 10, and lives at 543 West.

Twenty-sixth street. Peter Conway has a forbidding countenance. His head is very large, his brow very protruding, and his eyes deep set. When brought to the police station his repulsive face attracted the attention of the Servent and police, who concur in saying that the pulsive face attracted the attention of the Sergeant and police, who concur in saying that they have never seen a face so hideous on any other man. Conway is 27, and lives at 502 West. Thirty-eighth street. He has often been in the bands of the police. William Shelley was arrested a year ago for assaulting John Lynch. He is 21, and lives at 400 West Twenty-sixth street. One of the leaders of the Tenth avenue gang was arrested by O'Connor a few weeks ago, and when before the Sergeant he threatened to have O'Connor killed for making the arrest, and the ham fight which called that officer into the ag's midst was evidently arranged for that 1,008e.

O'Connor killed for making the arrest, and the 'am' light which called that officer into the ag's midst was evidently arranged for that rpose.

A young Scotchman was arrested as the fourth man, but he proved his innocence before Justice Cox yesterday morning. The ether prisoners were remanded by the Justice to the Thirty-seventh street police station to await the Coroner's action.

O'Connor was taken to his residence, 322 West Thirty-ninth street, and Police Surgeon Petter hurried to his bedside. He very soon saw that the injuries were serious. The skull was split open and the collar bone fractured. He telegraphed for Coroner Herrman, who impanelled a jury, and took the ante-mortem deposition. O'Connor sad: "I feel very bad, but I don't think I am going to die." He thought that four men had beaten him. The officers took Conway, Shelley, and Reilly into the room. They had appeared before the wounded man earlier in the day, and their presence seeined to haunt him. Conway crept through the haif-open door, and when taken to the bedside of O'Connor stooped and brought his ugly countenance close to the bandaged head of the prostrate man. O'Connor shuddered and his wife shrieked. "For God's sake take that man away. The very sight of him terrilles my husband." The other prisoners were taken before him, and he identified them all as the persons who had beaten him, and Conway as the tall man who gave him the blow on his head with a slung-shot or stone. The prisoners' ciothing was still wet from their mishab while hiding on the river. Coroner Herrman asked Conway what he knew about it than an unborn child," said the hard-faced prisoner. "What do you know about it, itelly?" asked the Coroner. "Nothing more than yous do," said Reilly. The prisoners were committed to the Tombs. Surgeon Felter app. ehends a fatal result from O'Connor's injuries.

CINCINNATI, O., July 5.—At Owingsville, Ky.. on Thursday, William G. Satterfield was placed on tilal for burning that place in April last. While one Hayden for burning that place in April last. While one Hayder was testifying, Satterfield and his friends rushed towardhim with revolvers in hand, when several determined efficients interfered and averted a collision. The court three adjourned till preserving, when satterfield and his guns and revolvers, and were mer by Mr. Hoon, the polyer and revolvers, and were mer by Mr. Hoon, the polyer and other citizens. Hoon fired at Satterfield killing him instantly. The rest of the party fiel. Satterfield has been regarded as a dangerous, desperate character, and his death is not regretted.

An Eight-Year-Old Murderer.

An Eight-Year-Old Murderer.

Bosion, July 5.—In South Acton, Mass., yesterday, George Curti-, a lad of eight years, entired a boy named Lane, aged three years, into the woods, and there bear him with a clab in the most shocking march, leaving him insensatio. He was soon discovered, but aled of his injuries twenty-four hours after. The murderer fied, but was arrested last evening in Cambridge.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, July 5-P. M.-There was no official business at the Gold or Stock Exchange, because of the adjournment of these departments from Thursday to Monday. A majority of the brokers were consequently absent, and only banking institutions besides the Government offices were kept open. The Sub-Treasury paid out to-day in coin interest on the public debt. \$573,000, which, with previous disbursedebt. \$555,000, which, with previous disbursements, make the total payments of the Max and July interest up to date, \$18,87,80); and redeemed \$17,000 in called bonds. The exports of succide to-day were \$28,000, and for the week, \$401,515, making a total since January 1, of \$27,363,740, agrainst \$39,261,418 last year, and \$44,70,421 in 1871.

The receipts of cotton coastwise and by rail during the week amounted to \$12,428 baies, making the total since Sept. 1, 1872, 3,488,210 bales, as agrainst 2,007,722 during the corresponding period of last year. The cotton exports for the week were \$15,63,133 bales, as compared with 1,009, 531 for the same time last year.

The day's business at the U. S. Sub-Treasury was told receipts. \$10,995,75; payments, \$40,995,75; paym

Total reserve \$16,780.500 \$8,705.400 for \$4,808,300 Circulation \$7,711.400 \$7,742.200 for \$5,300 Deposits \$224,040.800 \$27,769,100 for \$3,808,600 25 F ct. reserve... \$62,838,050 \$61,9(1.00) Inc... \$1.073,05. Execes over legal \$10.917,450 \$16,808,000 lnc... \$1.805.50

We amen the following highest lowest, and i P. M. C'odag prices of stocks on Thors lay last, when the latest official business at the Exchange was translated.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., at Wall street, New York 27. Wall street. New York
Deposit accounts of Mercantile firms and Individuals
received; all faculties and accommodations granted
usual with City Banks; in addition thereto interest
allowed on all daily balances.
Bills of Exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotiand, and the Continent; Travellers' and Mercantile
Credits issued systlable throughout the world.

Real Estate Market. A review of the transactions of the past week in the suburban market exhibits a series of successes. Long Island and New Jersey have fully maintained prices, and Westchester dealers show a willingness to advance the rates on decidedly first-class property on advance the rates on decidedly first-class property on leading thoroughfares, as we have noted heretofore. The clief purchasers at auction in Westchester have to be used to be a small speculators and moderate operators for investment, and notwithstanding the heat of the weather there is yet no indication of a falling off in interest either among owners or buyers. The announcements for the coming week are in fact of unusual importance, embracing property of a rather superior class.

A. D. Melleck, Jr. & Bro. open the auction business on Monday, July ', with the sale of lots and plots in the favorite suburb of Plainfield, N. J.

W. H. Blackwell (same day) sells twenty-two lots in Tarrytown, Westchester county.

On Tuesday, July S. Jerc. Joinson, Jr., sells one hundred business lois in the manufacturing district of Elizabeth port, a ward of Elizabeth city, situated on Elizabeth port, a ward of Elizabeth city, situated on a street car line.

J. M. Gibson (same day) will sell forty superior lots of the Arbuckie estate, adjoining the Contunuinjaw station of the Central New Jersey Halroau in Lafayette, the Fifteenth Ward of Jersey City.

A. J. Bleecker, Sen & Co., same day), by United Blates Truster's order, sell's the term of 105 acres sub-

divided into lots and plots on the abort bills adjoining the stillage of Flainfield, N. J.

On Wednesday, July 9, Jers. Johnson, Jr., wills 200 very clightle lots in the pretty village of Monnt Vernon, westablester county. Bone of these lots are hear has testion, and others on the elev ted grounds of the Fourth avenue, adjacent to the fine improvements of Cornelias Coron and Chester Hill, near three despots and along the Harlem Stational, and as thousake is almostic by order of referee in partition, it will starce attention.

On The star July at the Albert of the start o

New York Markers. SATTRDAY, July 5,—The Produce, Cotton, and Marit see Exchanges and decided to adjourn till from day, and an acreement had been algoned in the groot trade to adopt a similar course. Business was constructed to adopt a similar course, Business was constructed to adopt a similar course. Business was constructed to adopt a similar course, Business was constructed to adopt a similar course, business which ear not close its doors except ou legal heilists, but the trade was insign Meant.

N'ARINE INTELLIGRACE

Sub rises... 4 15 Sun sols..... 7 28) Moon sols... 1 53
40-91 WATES-THIS DAY.
Sanny Moos... 4 46 Gov. Island... 8 36 Hall Gate.... 6 67

Arrived-CATURDAY, July 5. Steamship Emily B. Souder, Rew Orleans, order

Steamship Emily B. Souder, New Orleans, order and pass.

Steamship St. Laurent, Havre, midse, and pass.

Steamship St. Carrent, Havre, midse, and pass.

Steamship Stotte Carolina, Charleston, nudse, and pass.

Steamship Albemarie, Norfolk, midse, and pass.

Steamship Main, Bremon, midse, and pass.

Steamship Main, Bremon, midse, and pass.

Steamship Waroke, Richmond, midse, and pass.

Steamship Waroke, Richmond, midse, and pass.

Steamship Waroke, Richmond, midse, and pass.

Steamship Commission, midse, and pass.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Savannah, nudse, and pass.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Savannah, nudse, and pass.

Steamship Hood, Stiney, C. B., dood

Ship Stockbridge, Culenta, midse,

Bark Carrina, Zazz, sugar.

Bark Carrina, Zazz, sugar.

Bark Alice Campbell, Birdeant, wine

Bark Christic Godie, Calbarion, sugar.

Bark Finder, Cardin, Savannah, nudse,

Bark Finder, Cardin, sugar.

Bark Finder, Cardin, sugar.

Brig Hobert McKay, Clenfuegos, sugar.

Brig Habarder, Cabbarien, sugar.

Brig Habarder, Cabbarien, sugar.

Brig Habarder, Cabbarien, sugar.

Brig Morning Star, Cardenas, sugar.

Brig Gazel, Galveston, cotton.

Schr. Septens, Abacoa, fruit.

Schr. Stephen S. Watts, Ponfield, fi. B., spüing.

Schr. Dayley, Elenante, Pennem, Schr. Stephen S. Watta, Pennem, Schr. Stephen S. Watta, Pennem, Schr. Eliza Sawyer, Caletta, lumber, Schr. Hogue Alayo, Baracoa, fruit. Schr. J. M. Elley, Maraczas, engar. Schr. J. M. Elley, Maraczas, engar. Schr. J. M. Elley, Grante S. Davis, Fruided, Sugar. Schr. J. Asar.

Sehr. Roque Alayo, Baracoa, fruit. Schr. J. M. Rilley, Maranza, eugar, schr. Lewis S. Davis, Trindad, sugar, Sehr. Nelle, Baracoa, fruit. Sehr. Souventr, Windsor, N. S., plaater. Sehr. Geo. G. Jewett, St. John, N. B., tumber.

Don't fail to procure MES. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for discases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cares wind colic, regulates the howers, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."
For sale by all grugglats.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

Business Ratters.

"Tried and True."—What words of confidence and trusture these! It is what many a poor sufferer can say of Hamsond's Buomy. It is the only reliable medicine of those terrible diseases of the Kidneys and Urinery Organs. Bewar of counterfeits. The genuine has the private proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold. Find directions with each bottle. JOHN F. HENRY, New York, Solo Agent.

Avoid Cholera. The only perfect disinfectant is Carbolic Acid (vide Health Officer's report). Soaps and acid of all grades, pure and crude, in any quantity, at Carbolic Headquarters. Kidden, Wethingell & Co. St John st., near William, New York.

Hall's Hair Renewer. Turns gray hair dark. Removes dandruff, heals numers of the scaip and makes the hair grow thick and

Surf Hore!, Fire Island, "Through tickets and beggage the ked; trains leave at 8.30 A. M. and 400 P. M., from south 8th st., Williamsburgh. Fever and Ague Killed Oliver Croniwell.

MARRIED. MARMON-DE VEUNE. On Thestay, July 1, by the Rev. Charles Graham, John W. Harmon of Chicago, III., to Mrs. Kathleen De Verrue, daughter of Thaddens Funcher, Ess., of New York et 2. Little SLRIGHT-On Weinesday, July 2, 1972, by the Rev Dr.S. G. Appleson, kinaldo S. Little to Pila Nora, only daughter of John L. Sieight, both of this etc.

Nora, only daughter of sould be seemed, by the Rev. LOVE BOSTOCK - On Theaday, July 1, by the Rev. William Glikes, D. D., at Strong place Baptist Church, Brookiyn, Rev. Edward Love of London, England, to Miss Alice Wanche Bostock of Brooklyn, closet daughter of W. L. Bostock, Leq.

VIEL-FillRity. - On Thursday, July 3, in St. Mary's Church at Clifton, Staten Lohand, during softenn high mass, by the Rev. Father Lowis, Church S. Wilel of New York to Engant Thiery, stater of A. Threys, Req. Wil.SON - BORLANG - As the residence of the bride-

P. M., from her late residence, 24 East Broadway. THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES. Deposits 271040.40 27350.50 Inc. 8283.50 PUBLICAL PROSPRIORS This is No. 21 of ou.
Total liabilities, \$201.30, 300 \$20,60.60 Inc. \$8.22.40 remedies; a perfect scientific solution of americans. phosphoras. The Ftherest Phosphoras is the most suc-cessful remedy for the cure of premature domy of the vital forces ever originated in any size. It is marganese by any physician or patent medicine extant.

Price \$3 per bottle, or two bottles for \$5.
For full particulars of those celebrates remedies, as delicit face according to the principal office, and but of according to the principal office, \$1 fully place. Down-town agency, BUDNUT, Herald building.

NEW YORK TI MOR DISPENSARY. 10) East John St., cor. 4th av.

Open from 3 A. M. to 11 M.

In dig not persons addicted with calacters or non-multiplication uses are freshed free.

Try to exist at 11 A. M.

HIMROD'S cure for Asthma, Cataerh, and Broach, its. Recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists Price cating, orders filled, information furnished, highest cates paid for doubleons. Spanish Bunk one tovernment securities, &c., &c. Ban ser, M. Wall M. TAYLOR & Co., Ban ser, M. Wall M.

Flersonnt Rothes.

A L.I. vol. enlisted before July 21, 140, for livears, A can get \$100 hounty linguage to \$8 my_lidpension-ers. Prin, money for capture N Orleans. P. http://doi.ute.chief.clerk.U.S.Sanitary.Com. Agency 12 Nassan Miscelinncons.

E. RAUCH'S of for Phountism. The wonder of the age. 2005 East Houston of General depot is Pearlet, New York.

Kost und Sound. A BLACK marble mantelpiace, versel with gold be paid for information of head 32d st. on July 1, 825 will be paid for information of the thickers, and \$25 more it testimony enough to convict. Apply corner of 20th & and Broadway, apper store.

I O T A Russia feather proceedoos, marked on flap
I with owner's name, containing a sum of money,
badges to Fleetwood and Monmonte Park, and a che 2
made payable to order and uncadorsed. The finder can
keep the money and chelose book and contents to box
1,700, New York City Post Office.

LOST OR STOLEN-Bank book isaged by the Assamen's Bank for Savings, New York, to the subscriber. If not found or returned to the bank within 30 days from this date, I will apply to the bank for a new book.

New York, July, 1873. LOST. A small gold looset, containing a ministure Land a lock of hair, and having on the back the name. Eden." The finder will be samply rewarded by loos my the same at the office of FOST & FOOK, CY Milliams.

I OT-T-Satchel, containing locket and other articles in 4th average July 4. The finder will receive the reward by returning the locket to W. E. VAN SE S. LEN, Bombridgest, near Patchen av., Brooklyn. I OST Bank book No. 74.321 of the Greenwich S to the bank, the finder will please return the safe to the bank.

S15 REWARD. Straved from the average and average state.